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BRIBE OF \$100,000 Woman's Attempt To Save Her Husband's Life More Accounts Of Tortures

Fossilized

Moscow, Apr. 5.
The discovery of the fossilized remains of a 135,000,000-year-old plant pteris mair (sea lizard) and of a 155,000,000-year-old stegopeltid amphiobian in the Soviet Union was reported here today.

The remains—a creature 50 feet long with a skull seven feet in circumference, were found in a slate mine in the Kuzbass region.

The amphibian, about ten feet long, was unearthed in the Chkalov district. —Reuter.

PETIOT TO APPEAL

Paris, April 5.
Dr. Marcel Petiot, who has been convicted on the charges of having murdered 27 persons while under the guise of helping them to escape from Nazi-occupied France, announces that he will appeal.

His defence attorney said that the appeal might be based on "certain indiscreet remarks of jurors."

A reporter had quoted two jurors and the presiding Judge as having described Petiot on the second day of the trial as "monster demon and murderer." —Associated Press.

Escapees Used Red Cross Lorry

Paris, April 5.
Two German prisoners-of-war have been discovered trying to escape from France into Switzerland in packing cases marked "with care" and carried on a Red Cross lorry, the Paris evening newspaper "France Soir," reported today.

The Germans were believed to have been aided by the French "escape chain," which has been helping Germans to get right across France into Switzerland. The Germans were caught as a result of a specially prepared ambush.

A Swiss named Paul Nadler was understood to be under arrest in connection with the escapees.

The newspaper said that he explained that he had helped the Germans because he felt sorry for them. —Reuter.

Claude Gets Another Load Off His Chest

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5.
SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER, AN ARDENT SUPPORTER OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL, ASSERTED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS JOINING WITH OTHER NATIONS IN "GANGING UP ON RUSSIA."

Pepper said anyone who raises a voice in support of Russia is called a communist. He said the United States seemed to be joining with Britain in a "Siamese twin" fraternal alliance directed against Russia.

"Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had better change his policy or his action will belie his words," he declared in a reference to the Secretary of State.

When Pepper added "It is easy to gang up on Russia," Senator Charles A. Hatch broke in, saying, "I strongly deny that implication that this country is ganging up with any other country against Russia."

Declaring the United States should use its efforts to cancel all single nation mandates and place dependent peoples under United Nations trusteeship, Pepper shouted "I have not seen the Secretary of State as a gallant knight riding to the liberation of IndoChina where some of our lend-lease equipment has been used to shoot down people."

A STATEMENT THAT SHE WAS ABSOLUTELY PENNLESS NOW AS A RESULT OF A BRIBE OF H.K. \$100,000 THAT SHE HAD PAID TO THE WIFE OF GEORGE WONG, THE ACCUSED, ON A PROMISE THAT HER HUSBAND WOULD BE RELEASED, WAS MADE BY A WITNESS, KWONG KAM-SHUI, THE WIDOW OF WONG PUI, AN AMERICAN CHINESE WRITER, AT THE CONTINUED HEARING OF THE TRIAL OF WONG, CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON, AT THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY.

WITNESS SAID THAT SHE HAD TO SELL HER HOUSE AT 16, TUNG CHOI STREET, IN ORDER TO REPAY A LOAN SHE HAD MADE IN ORDER TO RAISE THIS SUM OF MONEY TO PAY WONG'S WIFE. ASKED IF SHE COULD IDENTIFY IN COURT THE WOMAN SHE HAD PAID THIS MONEY TO, WITNESS SAID THAT SHE HAD BEEN IN THE COURT-ROOM EARLIER IN THE MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS BUT WAS NOT THEN PRESENT.

She had identified the woman during committal proceedings at the Central Summary Military Court.

Members of the Court are Mr. Leal d'Almada e Castro (President), Major J. E. Kite and Major C. F. Miles, Mr. M. A. da Silva is conducting the prosecution, while the defense is being conducted by Mr. Lo Hing-shing, instructed by Mr. H. L. Kwan.

First witness was R. Ghillot, who said he was employed by the Treasury before the war and returned to his post there after the liberation. He resides at 5, Nanjing Street, Rowdon.

During the occupation, he said, he had been arrested twice by the Japanese, the second time on June 16, 1944, when he was taken first to the Peninsula Hotel and then to the Supreme Court. He was kept in a cell for three days and then taken to a cubicle on the ground floor verandah where he saw Mori-ya (known to the Chinese as Sam San), Inouye, W. Chata-lani and George Wong.

Moriyama asked me the location of radio transmitters in Hong Kong and the names of spies working for the British," he said. "When I said I did not know Wong slapped me saying 'Do you think we are fools? I have already shot David Loie. I can shoot you also but I can spare your life if you speak.' —Associated Press.

"I knew Loie before the war,

SECOND-RATE NAVY

Royal Naval H.Q., Gor., Apr. 5.

Admiral Sir Harold Burrough said today that the German Fleet had been disposed between the Allies without a single ship being scuttled.

He added: "The Germans were behind us in radio and radar during the war, but ahead in gun manufacture and underwater warfare." —Associated Press.

ing us, they found the radio there had been licensed by the Japanese Government. Mr. Power, Mr. Ho, and two members of Mr. Ho's family were then taken back with me to the Supreme Court, together with the radio set.

At the Supreme Court I was taken to Col. Noma by Moriyama and Inouye who said they had arrested a dangerous British spy who should be shot immediately. Noma swore, saying "Indian, No, No."

"I was then taken to 69, Kimberly Road, where Wong brought in William Chan, whose name I had given with that of Power as a source of my news. I was tied up by my hands and feet. Wong never stopped questioning me about transmitters and spies all through the night. At 6 a.m. Chan was taken away, and I never saw him again.

Still Timo

"Henry Lee, an American Chinese named Wong Pui and also known as George Wong, and another man were then brought in with their heads bound and thrown into the room. The Japanese officers, interpreters and George Wong held a conference in an adjoining room. A Japanese officer held a rope in his hand and told me there was still time to speak. At 4:30 p.m. Dr. Atienza, Wong Pui, another man and myself were all tied up by the arms by Lau. Wong was not present. At midnight I was nearly dying and could not stand it so I said I would write out any confession. Inouye asked if Power or myself were No. 1 of the spy organisation in Hong Kong. As I could not tell him I was not released till next day.

Pepper said that it was all well and good, but that Britain ought to withdraw its troops from Iraq, Transjordan, Lebanon, Syria and Palestine.

Pepper declared that he was told that the president of Lebanon was held incommunicado by British troops for eight days, because he opposed the retention of Lebanon as a mandate.

Senator Owen Brewster said the State Department should be asked about the significance of the recent establishment of the Transjordan Government and its pact with Britain. —Associated Press.

(Continued on Page 5 and 6)

CLASS B RELEASES

London, Apr. 5.
In reply to Mr. Dibb, Mr. Edwards, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, stated that the number of ex-service men released in Class B between January and March 15 was 8.4 per cent. of the number released in Class A for the same period.

Arrangements for the release of men in Class B is always under review, but provision is already made for the offer of release in Class B to practically all agricultural persons with more than 12 months service in the forces. —Reuter.

Alexander's Farewell To London

London, April 5.
Smiling, emotionally, eyes moistened with tears, Field Marshal Lord Alexander took a last look at London from the doorway of the crowded Southern Railway train bearing him to Southampton, with his wife, three children and three dogs on the first stage of the journey to Canada to take up his appointment as Governor-General.

"Thank you, thank you," he cried as old friends pressed forward to shake his hand. Among them was Lord Westwood, representing the King.

British and Canadian celebrities gathered at the station and raised a cheer as the long train slid out of Waterloo station. Canadian veterans of two wars formed a Guard of Honour and a veterans' band played the "Minstrel Boy."

Before the train left Waterloo Lord Alexander posed for pictures with Mrs. Jessie Blackburn, wife of Flight-Lieutenant Blackburn of Toronto, and Mrs. Ewles, wife of Private Ewles, also of Toronto.

Lord Alexander, in a press interview, said he was looking forward going to Canada and, glancing at his happy boisterous children, adding: "They will have a wonderful life there." The Field Marshal said he hoped to meet many Canadian war veterans in Canada.

Lady Margaret Alexander said: "I am looking forward going to Canada very much. All our children will go to schools in Ottawa, but they will need a little holiday first to get acclimated. They have been very excited about going to Canada for some time." —Reuter.

New Airways Corporations

London, April 5.

Two new airways corporations, to be formed under the provisions of the Civil Aviation Bill published today, will be known as British European Airways Corporation and British South American Airways Corporation.

Still Timo

The two main purposes of the bill are to provide for the development of air transport services by these two corporations together with existing British Overseas Airways Corporation. The three corporations are to provide air transport services and other forms of aerial work in any part of the world.

They are to have the exclusive privilege of operating scheduled air transport services within the United Kingdom and to and from the United Kingdom.

The only scheduled services to be accepted are those operated in accordance with the inter-governmental agreements by undertakings where the principal place of business is outside the United Kingdom and any services operated for giving instruction in flying, at airfield training, or for embarking or rescue purposes.

The corporations will be government-financed. —Reuter.

Knew He Would Not Get A Word In

NUERNBERG, APRIL 5.
CHIEF OF HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND, FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, TOLD THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HERE TODAY OF HIS "REACTION" WHEN HE BECAME CONSCIOUS THAT HITLER HAD SERIOUS THOUGHTS ABOUT ATTACKING THE SOVIET UNION. HE ADDED: "I CONSIDERED IT MOST UNFORTUNATE, I SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED WHAT COULD BE DONE TO BRING THE MILITARY IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH ATTACK BEFORE HITLER."

KEITEL SAID HE WROTE A MEMORANDUM ON THE SUBJECT, BELIEVING THIS WOULD BE BETTER THAN TALKING TO HITLER, ADDING: "IF I TALKED TO HIM I SHOULD NOT HAVE GOT BEYOND THE SECOND SENTENCE BEFORE THE FUEHRER WOULD BEGIN SPEAKING AND PREVENT ME FROM SAYING WHAT I WANTED TO."

Dating with the early days of the war, Keitel disclosed that if the French Army had attacked in the fall of 1939, at the time of the 1939 Polish campaign, it would have met with "practically no German resistance."

The Siegfried Line from the Dutch border to Basel was, at that time, held by only 20 divisions including reserves. He was surprised there was no allied attack, and in consequence they "were of the opinion that the French intentions were not serious." When the campaign (Polish) was over, Hitler moved all available forces to the West.

Keitel said German generals did not want war with Poland. After a conference with Hitler in May, 1939 they believed that Britain, and to a lesser extent France, would attack if Poland pre-empted such attack. "For this reason, I was convinced that war would not come."

Dr. Neale this afternoon produced a remarkable affidavit by

WANTED--A MACE BEARER

London, April 5.
If Britain and the United States adopted the metric system of weights and measures it would eliminate two years of school instruction in arithmetic.

That is the opinion of Dr. John T. Johnson, president and head of the mathematics department of the Chicago Teachers' College. —Associated Press.

Keitel, stating high ranking Army officers' reactions to giving Hitler full powers in occupied Eastern regions.

Army v. Nazis

Keitel declared he himself fought against this appointment and, according to this affidavit, the generals supported his attitude.

Keitel is very heavily involved on the basis of his signature to the documents in charges of savage excesses by the German Army in the East. And in this affidavit, he endeavours to throw on two dead men this responsibility—Hitler and Heydrich.

He states: "In reality, it was not the Commander-in-Chief of the Army who wielded power in occupied regions, but Hitler and Heydrich. The tradition, training and concept of a German officer of absolute obedience made them shrink from rebellion, and the Fuehrer abused his authority in an irresponsible way."

The affidavit then described the struggle for mastery of the Army between Hitler and old officers of the German General Staff—a struggle which Hitler won. The generals were quiet until the end of November, 1941 because of the tremendous successes achieved by Hitler, but opposition started again as soon as reverses occurred.

Keitel declared that the order given by Hitler in September, 1941, under which thousands were shot or deported to the Reich, was aimed at "countering Communist rising" in the East.

He said "it was a heavy charge against me, but it can clearly be seen as an order of the Fuehrer."

Execution Ordered

Quoted on Hitler's order of October, 1942, for the immediate shooting of parachutists

The Typhoon

Manila, Apr. 5.
The Pacific typhoon that lashed Northern Luzon with 115-mile-an-hour winds swept out into the China Sea on Thursday night, leaving swollen rivers and demolished houses in war-ravaged Olongapo Valley.

There are no reports of major damage done to American installations. Some ships are still out off from headquarters. The Navy announced that the submarine chaser 734 was sunk in Manila Bay without casualties. —Associated Press.

Hot Weather At Home

London, April 5.
Today was the warmest early Spring for 30 years and London's noon temperature was 73 degrees. At 4 p.m. the temperature was 77 degrees; three degrees higher than the warmest 1 p.m. temperature since August 4, 1945.

London, however, had an early heatwave lasting two minutes. Last night was the warmest ever recorded. The thermometer never dropped below 62 degrees.

Brighthelmstowe parties for the first time in six years. Parties picnicked on the beach of many South Coast resorts after dancing halls and theatres.

Experts, however, predict cooler and less settled conditions during the next 48 hours. —Reuter.

New BBC Governor

London, April 5.
Ernest Whitfield, a blind musician, "underground" worker and escape agent in France after the collapse of the Free French BBC Governor, whose appointment was announced. The others are Miss Barbara Ward, the only woman to obtain distinction, honours in politics, philosophy and economics at Oxford; Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck; Geoffrey Lloyd, Minister of Information in the last Government and the Dowager Marchioness of Reading. —Reuter.

FOND OF ITALY

Rio de Janeiro, April 5.
Brazil's Foreign Minister, Joao Neves da Fontoura, told a news conference yesterday that Brazil's policy regarding Italy is a benevolent and sympathetic policy.

He said that this was in the interests and to the advantage of Brazil. —Fontoura added: "We must look on Italy first as a victim of fascism and second as a great source of immigration among the best trained to Brazil."

—Associated Press.

"Axis Sally" To Be On Treason Charge

Manhattan, April 5.
A 37-year-old American-born woman, under arrest as "Axis Sally," expressed indifference when Justice representatives informed her today that she was to be taken to the United States and charged with treason.

Identified by American military government officials as Mildred Gillars, a native of Maine, she told newsmen she assumed a treason conviction would mean death or life imprisonment and then added: "But it doesn't matter. I have lost everything anyhow."

The self-styled "Sally"—with the permission of counter-intelligence officers received correspondents in a tiny six-by-eight room where she had been held since her arrest on Friday night.

"Fairly well dressed and hair silver, hair neatly coiffured, she did not show the effects of living from cellar to cellar in Berlin since last May, but she said she had walked thousands of miles" in that time. —Well Paid.

"My conscience is clear," she said, "and I don't have anything to hide."

She said she was "paid well" for her broadcasts to U.S. troops in North Africa and France, urging them to lay down their arms

CHINA MAIL

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SOVIET GESTURE

By giving an assurance that Soviet troops have been in process of withdrawal from Iran since March 24, and that the withdrawal will be completed within six weeks without reference to any other Russo-Iranian negotiations, the Soviet Government has done much to repair the damage and modify the fears aroused by the action of M. Grromyko in walking out of the opening session of the Security Council of U.N.O. The stark fact was that, unless we were able to call a halt, the Western democracies and the Soviet Union must have become ever more deeply involved in a naked struggle for power on the nineteenth century model. Oil strategic bases and commercial concessions, instead of being matters for mutual adjustment and co-operation, were as usual to be the prizes in such a game. The claims and counter-claims, charges and counter-charges which have been shouted above the uproar regarding Iran, Bulgaria, the Danubians, Greece, Tripolitania, Egypt, Indonesia, and Manchuria, were all part and parcel of a suicidal power conflict.

While such a pattern of outright competition persists, and it does not necessarily terminate with the easing of the tension over Iran, there can be no possibility of trust or security throughout those crucial sectors of the globe where the interests of the Big Three overlap. The only way out of this perilous complex is by way of international co-operation. U.N.O. must be made the main instrument of Big Three policy, not a facade behind which the chancelleries continue their ancient rivalries. It is more than satisfactory, therefore, that Moscow has made an important concession to the spirit which should animate members of the Security Council, and more especially the important members. In this case, the proof of the padding will be in the eating. Irani has notified his readiness to accept the Russian assurances, which have been given in categorical terms, beyond prospect of misunderstanding.

Past experience justifies confidence that Russia will respect the pledge now given. And on that basis, we can permit ourselves fresh hope that progressively, U.N.O. and the Security Council, learning by its initial difficulties, will go on from strength to strength, increasing its authority and prestige in the councils of the nations. For Britain, altruism and self-interest coincide in a policy of true internationalism. With the Iran question out of the way, the opportunity should not be lost of making a further intensive effort to eliminate the causes of friction and to break the vicious circle which has hampered the settlement of outstanding problems on a basis of true co-operation. For this to be possible requires more than a positive lead from Britain or from the United States. It calls for a cleansing of hands and a new approach by all. The overriding consideration of all policy should be to promote mutual confidence.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lt-Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, O.B.E., E.D., commanding H.K.V.D.C., April 5, 1946.

Cholera Infection. — Arrangements have been made for members of H.K.V.D.C. and their dependants to receive cholera injections at H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters, Garden Road, on Monday, Apr. 8, 1946, at 1000 hrs.

Pay Advances. — Tuesday, Apr. 9, 1946, 1000 to 1200 hours.

(b) Widows only of killed and m.p.s.

(b) Wives only of mobilised personnel repatriated outside Hong Kong.

We regret to announce that the mother of Admiral Lord Fisher, C-in-C of the British Pacific Fleet, has died in England.

Jap. Corporal Gives Evidence For Crown

Money Mart

Both C.N. and Gold appreciated in value in the money market yesterday which closed with buyers prevailing.

Chinese National Currency opened at HK\$2.49 to ON\$1,000 for futures, and \$2.62 for spot, and though rates sagged in the morning, heavy buying in the afternoon sent them up to \$2.54 and \$2.60 respectively at the close. Gold rose from \$407 to \$415 a tael, an 11-cent jump on the previous day. U.S. dollars also went up and buying rates were \$4.68 for big notes and \$4.60 for small. English Sterling eased off to \$10.70, and Australian notes were unchanged at \$12.50.

FAMINE RELIEF

The campaign for the Relief of Famine and War Distress in China sponsored by "Wah Kui Yat Po" has realised HK\$258,756 and NC\$31,600,000 of which NC\$42,400,000 has already been remitted through the proper channels.

Mr. Shum Wai-yu, managing director of the paper, has received a letter from Wu Ting-chang of the Secretariat of the Chinese National Government which says that he had been instructed by Generalissimo Chiang to state that the action of overseas Chinese who have so generously contributed to the relief of their compatriots should be highly commended.

Further donations to the funds will be accepted.

USED ANOTHER RICE TICKET

For buying Government rice from a rice depot with another person's ticket, a shon-foki, Lau Au Fung, was sentenced to six weeks hard labour or a fine of \$150 by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Sub-inspector Dow stated that accused was seen leaving the Lee Kee Rice Shop with 52 catties of rice by two district watchmen. He was told to stop and produced a rice-ticket bearing the name Ma Wing Ming of No. 507, Nathan Road, ground floor. There was no such person at the address.

Accused pleaded guilty. The rice was ordered to be confiscated to the Rice Control.

The case against John Charles Stoppa of the Harbour Office for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty was remanded again for a week yesterday. Mr. R. S. Smith was in charge of the prosecution.

It is more than satisfactory, therefore, that Moscow has made an important concession to the spirit which should animate members of the Security Council, and more especially the important members. In this case, the proof of the padding will be in the eating. Irani has notified his readiness to accept the Russian assurances, which have been given in categorical terms, beyond prospect of misunderstanding.

Past experience justifies confidence that Russia will respect the pledge now given. And on that basis, we can permit ourselves fresh hope that progressively, U.N.O. and the Security Council, learning by its initial difficulties, will go on from strength to strength, increasing its authority and prestige in the councils of the nations. For Britain, altruism and self-interest coincide in a policy of true internationalism. With the Iran question out of the way, the opportunity should not be lost of making a further intensive effort to eliminate the causes of friction and to break the vicious circle which has hampered the settlement of outstanding problems on a basis of true co-operation. For this to be possible requires more than a positive lead from Britain or from the United States. It calls for a cleansing of hands and a new approach by all. The overriding consideration of all policy should be to promote mutual confidence.

D. H. RUDD.

Okinawa Chindits

Sir.—After working in conjunction with an R.A.F. unit for some considerable time I am struck with the unfair treatment which is being handed out to this and other R.A.F. units in Hong Kong.

There has been quite an amount of talk about the "Tiger Force," known to many R.A.F. men as the "Okinawa Chindits." This force is presumably going to the homeland shortly after a brief spell of six months in foreign waters. This force was originally intended to set up airfields on Okinawa, hence the mythical name Chindits, but they were not needed as the Pacific War ended abruptly, so they sailed for Manoa. In the Admiralty's not knowing what was done to happen to them. The same force entered Hong Kong in the first week of September.

Although it has been stated that these men "cleaned up" Hong Kong and took nearly all the credit, credit was not given where it was due, as there were the 44th Royal Marine Commandos whose praises were unused. These were Naval detachments from the Black Prince and from the class destroyers.

Personally I have little pride

in the story of how the Japanese Kishi Company was attacked by Chinese Communist Guerrillas and of how the villagers were tied up in the swimming shed, was told by a Japanese soldier testifying for the Crown in the case in which 15 Japanese are charged with committing war crimes at Lantau Island between August 18 and 25, 1945.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER WAS SUBJECT TO LENGTHY CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENCE THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON.

Accused are Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsunoto Chozaiburo W/O Yamagawa Sadao, S/M Kodama Mitsutoshi M Uchida Hiroshi, Sergt. Jonori Riki, Sergt. Sato Yoshi, Sergt. Yoshiakawa Gunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, Ando Takanori, 1st Class Pte. Takashashi Haruhiko, Pte. Nishizawa Kenro, Pte. Uemura Giaku and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaro.

The trial is being heard before a Military Tribunal comprising: President, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.G. in India); Major M. Ormsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment.

The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal) H.Q. A.L.F.S.E.A., and the Defending Officer Capt. M. Cyrt R.A.S.C., assisted by Capt. K. Moti Singh, of Jodhpur.

On resuming the hearing the Prosecuting Officer, Capt. J. F. Reilly, said there had been no replacement of the Japanese Monitor appointed for the case. The original appointee, he said, had returned to India. The President of the Court, Lt. Col. J. C. Stewart, suggested that the Prosecution could proceed without the Monitor, but added that if the Prosecution did not feel safe to do so in the interests of justice, the Court had no alternative but to adjourn and consult the Convening Authority.

Capt. Reilly said the Prosecution did not desire to take the responsibility of proceeding or not proceeding with the case at the present stage. He felt that where witnesses were speaking in another language there should be an official Court Monitor to keep the Court informed.

Harukichi identified Accused as members of the Kishi Company.

About 2 p.m. on August 19, he said, Communist guerrillas attacked the Company. Shortly after the attack he went to the back of the hill which was behind the Company's headquarters and returned about 9 p.m. The headquarters were bathing and returned about 9 p.m. The headquarters were a bathing shed on the beach. When he returned to H.Q. he saw about 30 to 40 villagers under arrest.

Capt. Reilly said the Prosecution did not desire to take the responsibility of proceeding or not proceeding with the case at the present stage. He felt that where witnesses were speaking in another language there should be an official Court Monitor to keep the Court informed.

Among those detained, witness continued, there were no women and children. At 11 p.m. of the same night, he said he saw one of the villagers with his hands tied being tried by Kishi Yasuo, Matsunoto Chozaiburo and Jonori Riki to see whether he was a Communist. Later witness heard that a few persons were beheaded by Kishi Yasuo and Matsunoto Chozaiburo. He thought they were executed because they were Communists.

(Continued on Page 5)

WARNING FROM WATERWORKS DEPT.

The Public is reminded that on no account should money be paid to any employee of the Waterworks Department, or to any person who professes to be an employee of the Waterworks Department.

Accounts for any sums due for water charges or for works carried out by the Waterworks Dept. will be issued from the Office of the Water Authority in St. George's Building, and the money must be paid into the Treasury at Des Voeux Road, Central.

Every Meter Reader and House Service Inspector is provided with a Warrant Card (signed by the Water Authority) which he will produce on demand.

Every workman sent to carry out work at Consumers' premises is provided with an armband showing his number and with an Authorisation Order which he should be asked to produce.

Any Consumer who is asked for money by any Waterworks employee should report the matter immediately to the Water Authority.

TOC H SYMPHONY CONCERT

Tomorrow evening at the ToC Services Club, St Andrews, Nathan Road, A/B Hugh Milner will include in his concert on gramophone records the following: See Drift (Delius), Adagio for Strings (Samuel Barber) and Symphony No. 1 (Brahms). The concert commences at 8 p.m.

CONCERT

Brahms' First Symphony will be the main item in the programme of tomorrow's Gramophone Concert at the Catholic Centre, King's Building. Other items will be the last series of Chopin's Preludes, completing the playing of the twenty-four Wagner's Overture to "Bleistif", Mussorgsky's "Night on the Bare Mountain", and vocal extracts from "Faust" and "Madame Butterfly". As usual the concert will begin at 8.30 p.m.

GRASS WILDFLOWERS

(The "Gardener," May 1, 1946)

There were Naval detachments from the Black Prince and from the class destroyers.

Personally I have little pride

in the story of how the Japanese Kishi Company was attacked by Chinese Communist Guerrillas and of how the villagers were tied up in the swimming shed, was told by a Japanese soldier testifying for the Crown in the case in which 15 Japanese are charged with committing war crimes at Lantau Island between August 18 and 25, 1945.

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(Continued on Page 5)

WARNING FROM WATERWORKS DEPT.

The Public is reminded that on no account should money be paid to any employee of the Waterworks Department, or to any person who professes to be an employee of the Waterworks Department.

Accounts for any sums due for water charges or for works carried out by the Waterworks Dept. will be issued from the Office of the Water Authority in St. George's Building, and the money must be paid into the Treasury at Des Voeux Road, Central.

Every Meter Reader and House Service Inspector is provided with a Warrant Card (signed by the Water Authority) which he will produce on demand.

Any Consumer who is asked for money by any Waterworks employee should report the matter immediately to the Water Authority.

TOC H SYMPHONY CONCERT

Tomorrow evening at the ToC Services Club, St Andrews, Nathan Road, A/B Hugh Milner will include in his concert on gramophone records the following: See Drift (Delius), Adagio for Strings (Samuel Barber) and Symphony No. 1 (Brahms). The concert commences at 8 p.m.

CONCERT

Brahms' First Symphony will be the main item in the programme of tomorrow's Gramophone Concert at the Catholic Centre, King's Building. Other items will be the last series of

Chopin's Preludes, completing the playing of the twenty-four Wagner's Overture to "Bleistif", Mussorgsky's "Night on the Bare Mountain", and vocal extracts from "Faust" and "Madame Butterfly". As usual the concert will begin at 8.30 p.m.

GRASS WILDFLOWERS

(The "Gardener," May 1, 1946)

There were Naval detachments from the Black Prince and from the class destroyers.

Personally I have little pride

THE CHINA MAIL, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1946.

Interval

When the Morris sun lounge at Hastings reopened last weekend the orchestra began a waltz where they broke off more than six years ago, says a Register report.

The interruption came the first "salvo" of the war at 11.15 on Sept. 3, 1939. The orchestra were playing "Romance" and left it unfinished as people went to shelter.

The sun lounge was closed for the duration.

Widow Testifies With Tears In Her Eyes

WITH TEAR FILLED EYES, YEUNG HING-HUNG, WIDOW OF A HONG KONG GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVANT, GAVE EVIDENCE OF THE ARREST OF HER HUSBAND BY LAI KIT AND OTHERS FOR LISTENING TO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH AND HOW A SUM OF 40,000 MILITARY YEN WAS ASKED AS BAIL FOR THE RELEASE OF HER HUSBAND AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF HER HUSBAND'S DEAD BODY SHORTLY AFTER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE WAS GIVEN AT YESTERDAY'S HEARING AT THE SUMMARY COURT BEFORE MR. C. Y. KWAN IN THE TREASON TRIAL IN WHICH LAI KIT IS CHARGED WITH 12 OVERT ACTS. MR. R. S. SMITH IS PROSECUTING FOR THE CROWN.

Yip Yit-ting, residing at No. 21, Wellington Street, second floor said that he assisted his father in the furniture business. In 1944, he lived at No. 92, Nathan Road, with his wife, children, mother, sisters and brothers. His younger brother was Yip Kam-wing. On June 16, 1944, he met his brother at the Star Ferry wharf. Then he was taken to the Supreme Court. There he met his brother Yip Kam-wing who was put in the next cell. He had no chance to talk to him.

He was arrested by Shum Shan, two Japanese, and Lai Kit. They came to his shop as he was returning. He was

U.N.O. SHELVES IRAN CASE

Russian Withdrawal Still On Agenda

Sharp Criticism By Australia

Russian Drops An Atom Hint

Moscow, April 5. Abraham Joffe, one of Russia's foremost authorities on atomic energy, asserts in the newspaper "Izvestia" that the time is not far off when Russian scientists will examine the properties of atomic kernels with the same ease that they study the energy of gases and of crystal structures now.

He adds that Russian physicists stand on the threshold of a new technique of turning an atom kernel's energy into numerous new fields, including rocket motor power. Joffe said that the real study of atoms began with the stepping up of electricity into thousands of volts for atom smashing.

Joffe states that Cyclotrons exist now which are powered up to 50,000,000 volts. Soon there will appear cyclotrons and synchrotrons producing up to 300,000,000 and more volts, but in cosmic rays there are particles with energy in the billions and thousands of billion of volts.

Soviet scientists have for some time concentrated their attention on cosmic rays in their study of the atom and atomic energy. — Associated Press.

International Covenant On Free News Suggested

New York, April 5. An international covenant within the framework of the United Nations, to remove political and other barriers to the flow of world news and information, was included in a special report issued by the Commission for freedom of the press yesterday.

British Forces In Indonesia

Batavia, April 5. British forces will remain in Java until all the Japanese troops are evacuated and the Dutch and Eurasian women and children are safe against Indonesian extremists, it was learned yesterday from an authoritative source.

At best the British cannot withdraw in less than three months, this source said, if the current evacuation scheme proceeds smoothly and a Dutch-Indonesian settlement is reached. No time table exists for the withdrawal of the British and Indian troops from Java, however.

The British forces are gradually being transferred to India, the source continued. There is no plan to replace British troops man for man with the Dutch. The British will remain in command in the Indies with the task of evacuating the Japanese and succouring the internees.

Brigadier I.C.A. Lauder, Chief of Staff to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Montague Stopford, commander-in-chief in Java, told a press conference he had every reason to believe that the present plan for evacuating the Japanese would be successful.

"The Indonesians are at every bit anxious to get rid of the Japanese," he said. "Lauder said he thought the evacuation would begin on April 17 and continue for six weeks or two months." — Associated Press.

Jerusalem, April 5.

The Military Court here today sentenced two Jewish youths to seven years' imprisonment with special treatment for unlawful possession of 40 home-made grenades and 12 Molotov Cocktails. — Reuter.

NEW YORK, APRIL 5. ON A MOTION BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES, THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SHELVED THE IRANIAN CONTROVERSY UNTIL MAY 6, BUT THE DECISION CAME ONLY AFTER AUSTRALIA'S REPRESENTATIVE CRITICIZED SHARPLY THE WALKOUT OF RUSSIAN DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO AND ACCUSED THE COUNCIL OF FAILING TO DO ITS DUTY.

NINE OF THE COUNCIL'S 11 MEMBERS VOTED FOR BYRNES' RESOLUTION. GROMYKO'S CONTINUED ABSENCE ACCOUNTED FOR ONE MISSING VOTE AND THE ABSTENTION OF AUSTRALIA'S W. R. HODGSON FOR THE OTHER.

Council President Quo Tai-chi said he hoped Iran and Russia would settle their troubles and make further discussion unnecessary, but it was Hodgson who added the final fireworks to the case.

The council adjourned at 5:46 p.m. G.M.T. (1:46 a.m. Friday, Hong Kong time) until April 9.

The nations which voted for the Byrnes resolution were China, The Netherlands, France, Mexico, Poland, Britain, Brazil, Egypt and the United States. Adjournment came after Ambassador Hussein Ali stated Iran's acceptance of deferment and Byrnes had thanked members for their votes.

Australian Criticism

In approving the Byrnes proposal, Ali said it was believed that withdrawal of Russian troops would ease all of Iran's problems.

It is understood that the questions of the withdrawal of troops and interference in the

council should be commended.

First Step

Britain's Sir Alexander Cudogan asserted that Byrnes had made "a valuable contribution" to the settlement of the question and added that the adoption of the Byrnes resolution might be the "first step toward a peaceful and amicable settlement" of the whole complicated Iranian situation, of which the withdrawal of troops is but the immediate and most critical phase.

Poland's Oscar Lango announced his endorsement, and in short order Egypt, Brazil, Britain, Poland and Mexico lined up. Henri Bonnet's agreement for France brought the necessary council majority.

Gromyko Returns

Russian Delegate Gromyko lost little time in returning to the council fold after the Iranian case was completed, at least temporarily. It was the first time Gromyko has been seen with all 10 of the other security council members since his March 27 walkout.

Sir Alexander Cudogan of Britain expressed confidence that solution of the delicate problem constituted a good augury for the council's future. — Associated Press.

Pressure Off

Tehran, April 5. The consensus of diplomats, political observers and government officials here yesterday regarding the Iranian problem before the United Nations was summed up in the remark: "The pressure is off."

Prince Firouz, government spokesman, obviously was pleased with the solution of what the Iranian Premier termed the nation's "priority problem."

In the evacuation of the Russian troops, according to the agreement, "we have maintained our national integrity and with it the friendship of powerful neighbours," Firouz said. — Associated Press.

FEWER ROAD DEATHS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, April 5. The Ministry of Transport, one of the agencies conducting a campaign to "keep death off the roads," today issued accident figures for February, which showed that the improvement noted in January had continued.

During February, 371 people lost their lives in road accidents, compared with 384 in January.

Two persons were seriously injured when a train travelling between Algiers and Oran, went off the track during a heavy sandstorm, the Paris Radio announced today. — Reuter.

Washington, April 5. The senate foreign relations committee today approved the appointment of Bernard Baruch, New York financier, as United States representative on

"Squire" Got His License

London, April 5. Two of England's quiet places are in the news today.

Time was called by the licensing justices at Old Shire Hall, Dorchester, and out went the "Squire" of Plush with his pocket full of plans for the village's new pub, reports the "Daily Express."

It was a famous victory for the "Squire," 40-year-old John Barnard Hankey, and for Plush (comprising 19 cottages and a population of 60).

The decision was won over the new inn, the Green Dragon, and the Fox at Folly, in the Parish and Village of Piddington, 1½ miles away.

Into his cottage the "Squire" put electric light, hot and cold water and other unheard-of things like linen cupboards. His idea was to stop the drift of countrymen to the towns and to complete plans for a social centre. He got a provisional licence fr the pub.

To the Justices Barnard Hankey said, "The nearest pub—the Fox at Folly—is 1½ miles away and I know that chaps out of the Red Army troops at the exploration of the May 6 deadline.

Egyptian Member Mahmoud Hassaan Pasha endorsed the proposal asserting: "The gesture of the Soviet republic in complying with the decision of this

council should be commended."

Confidence Vote

Brussels, April 5.

Achille-van Acker's new Left-Wing Government today obtained a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies, by 107 votes to 91.

Acker's cabinet consists of six Socialists, six Liberals,

four Communists and five non-party technicians. — Reuter.

Pope Calls For Action Against Hunger Menace

VATICAN CITY, April 5. Pope Pius XII in a world broadcast last night called upon the countries of the world to unite in the tremendous task of feeding famished peoples lest hunger threaten the "sorely needed peace."

His Holiness called especially upon the rich granaries of Argentina and Brazil and the resources of other Latin American countries. He urged that "the conviction penetrate everywhere that the present menace of hunger is a common peril that should unite all people in one solidarity and common fraternity."

Estimating that one fourth of the world's population faces "the sinister menace of hunger," the Pontiff said that until the next harvest it is indispensable that imports to Europe be increased.

Fresh from his recent conference with the food expert, Herbert Hoover, the Pope praised the leadership which the United States had taken in alleviating the needs of the world.

He said also that Canada had responded with "traditional generosity" and that Great Britain had continued her assistance.

Black Market

He said that even a scarcely noticed rationing in certain provisioned countries would bring notable aid to hard hit people and that therefore his "eyes turned confidently to the countries of Latin America."

"The noble hearts of their citizens, our most beloved sons and daughters, have in the past demonstrated themselves fully open to all invocations of charity and toward all the great interests of humanity."

"The Pope went on to condemn black marketers for "hastily exploiting the misery of others."

He declared it necessary that all maintain calm, recalling that in the past, illusion had driven famished masses to revolt and pillage.

"Woe to those," he said "who would wish to start a fire, inciting to useless upheavals, woe to those that stir it up with the spectacle of their scandalous luxury and waste." — Associated Press.

BERNARD BARUCH

Washington, April 5.

Mr. William T. Key, American representative on the Allied Control Council for Hungary, has sent a note of protest to Marshal Voroshilov, Soviet Commander-in-Chief in Hungary, asking that all Soviet persons be withdrawn from Hungary's American oilfields in South-western Hungary, the State Department disclosed today.

The note asked that management of the wells be returned to American ownership. According to the State Department, the instructions were sent to Mr. Key on March 5, while the American Embassy in Moscow also took the matter up with the Soviet Foreign Office. — Reuter.

POST OFFICE FRAUD CASE ENDS

London, April 5.

Three men were sentenced at the Old Bailey today for what was described as the most serious conspiracy in the Post Office's history, which concerned forging of thousands of five shillings savings stamps.

James Dewar, 44, dealer of Hatherton Gardens, Crouch End, was sentenced to nine year's penal servitude. He was stated by the police to have written articles claiming to be the leader of the Dartmoor mutiny. James Dodd, 34, engine fitter of Hornsey Rise Gardens, London North, was sentenced to five years penal servitude.

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nens, London North, was

sentenced to five years pen

al servitude.

George Henry Donovan, 48, a

Paddington builder, was sen

tenced to three years pen

al servitude.

They had been found guilty of conspiring with persons unknown to defraud the Postmaster-General of money. Donovan pleaded guilty to possessing 4,000 forged stamps. All the men admitted possessing 25,941 forged stamps and forged dies.

Derek Curtis Bennett, K.C., prosecuting, said enough paper was found to print £100,000 worth of savings stamps. — Reuter.

Army Officer's Love Letter To Italian Girl

Rome, April 5.

Lidia Cirillo, hailed in the Italian Press as a protagonist of Italian womanhood, broke down and wept bitterly yesterday as her trial opened on charges that she killed Captain Sydney E. Lasch of the British Army last October after he allegedly betrayed her.

A packed courtroom looked upon the young woman from Torre Annunziata in Southern Italy as a heroine. Before the session opened, the Carabinieri were compelled to draw clubs to threaten about 300 men and women who were trying to get into the already crowded room.

Miss Cirillo broke down when a passionate love letter she had written to the captain was read in court. Half rising from the defendant's box, she cried "Enough, enough."

The letter, dated Sept. 29, declared in part, "I will wait for you tonight, it will be the most beautiful night of our lives."

After she learned Lasch was not only married but had begun going with another woman, the defendant said "I shot him not only to vindicate my own name but to defend Italian women."

Spectators were visibly moved. Several women pushed to the defendant's box and kissed her when the Court was adjourned to reconvene the next morning.

Miss Cirillo was alleged to have shot Lasch to death in his office in Rome on Oct. 10 with a gun he had given her. — Associated Press.

Tidal Wave Death Toll

Honolulu, April 5.

The discovery of five more bodies brought the tidal wave death toll in the Hawaiian Islands to 88, all killed as a result of the tremendous tidal wave of Monday which started as a result of submarine earthquakes off the tip of Alaska.

The number missing in Hawaii has been reduced from 85 to 69 during the last 24 hours, lowering the total of those who were believed to have lost their lives in the Pacific areas from 176 to 169.

Property damage in the Hawaiian Island is estimated at U.S. \$10,000,000. The most spectacular destruction to expensive waterfront estates occurred in the fashionable Koko Head area on Oahu Island, where the loss was put at \$1,000,000. — Associated Press.

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URGENT LAGUARDIA PLEA

More Men For Ploughs Than Armies

Desperate World Food Needs

LONDON, APRIL 5: AN URGENT PLEA FOR QUICKLY MEETING THE DESPERATE FOOD NEEDS AND STAMPING OUT BLACK MARKETS WAS MADE TODAY IN A STATEMENT BY FIORELLO LAGUARDIA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNRRA, WHEN THE EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN CEREAL SUPPLIES OPENED ITS SECOND DAY SESSION HERE. LAGUARDIA WAS NOT PRESENT BUT HIS STATEMENT WAS READ FOR HIM.

The statement said that European countries must do everything within their power to produce all the food they can this year. LaGuardia agreed with the conviction of Herbert Lehman, retiring Director-General of the U.N.R.R.A., that there was an immediate problem until new harvests were available. The U.N.R.R.A., he said, will buy wherever food is available and also take it to where it is needed.

"More men should be placed behind ploughs than under arms," the statement said.

"Every acre possible should be tilled and the harvest must be dealt with carefully to meet next winter's harvest."

LaGuardia asked for cooperation from countries able to provide fertilizers.

A committee of officials recommended the adoption by the conference of the following general resolution:

"The conference, finding that under the most favourable estimates of the present prospects, the deficiency of three to four million tons would occur be-

tween March 1 and the end of the crop year, and considers that this deficiency represents the gravest menace to the present and future health and welfare of the people of Europe, resolves that all European countries participating in the conference will put into effect all possible other means of closing the gap within their own countries before reducing human consumption and urges that all importing countries not participating in the conference adopt a similar policy."

British Suggestion

Mr. Phillip Noel Baker, British Minister of State, who presided at the conference, where delegates from 18 nations were assembled, suggested that Mr. Herbert Hoover, who has been touring Europe as Chairman of President Truman's Farm Emergency Committee, should be invited to address the conference tomorrow. This was unanimously agreed to. (Mr. Hoover arrived in England by air from Oslo today.)

M. Szatichelski, Minister of Supply for Poland said at the conference that his country was at present faced with another crisis—the complete lack of bread would become a fact in one month's time.

The Turkish delegate said that Turkey would be able to release for export small quantities of barley and oats, and a limited supply of beans, lentils, peas and sugar and an increase in her exports of livestock. Turkey would also soon restart exporting eggs.

Canada's Part

Mr. George McIvor, Chairman of the Combined Food Board, said that in three years Canada had exported sufficient wheat or wheat in the form of flour to provide normal bread consumption for 250,000,000 people in one year. Mr. McIvor subsequently told the conference that exporting countries, particularly North America, had made the biggest contribution that has ever been made in the history of the grain business. For a cereal year, they would have exported 775,000,000 bushels of about 20,000,000 tons. That was excluding Argentina and Australia.

Mr. R. A. Furness, Chairman of the Requirements Sub-Committee of the Cereals Committee of the Combined Food Board, outlined the steps to assess fairly the actual wheat needs of various countries.—Reuters.

JAVA FIGHTING

BATAVIA, APR. 5: British mortars were used against terrorists in the Lembar area of Java on two occasions today, it was officially stated.

Allied pickets were sniped at in the Ulandjoero district, where a convoy from Batavia to Bandung was attacked on Tuesday.

Patrols have been active in all areas near Bandung but met no opposition.

Chinese-owned shops in Padang, Sumatra, were set on fire.—Reuters.

PHONING AT SEA

London, April 5: Recent calls to New York from the liner "Queen Mary" were made without authority, Mr. W. A. Burke, Assistant Postmaster-General, said in the House of Commons today, but added that arrangements were being made for the wireless frequencies required for telephone calls of ships at sea.

He said he hoped that within two weeks it would be possible to make calls from liners in Mid-Atlantic, both to the United States and Britain.—Reuters.

Uncovered

Cambrai, Apr. 5: An organization helping German prisoners of war to escape from France has been uncovered near Cambrai, it was learned today.

A raid by the French police on the Chateau de Bonnel, guarded by a Czechoslovak, resulted in the arrest of two Germans as they were available identification papers to cross the border. The guard and five other individuals belonging to this organization were arrested.

Britain Short Of Ice Cream

London, April 5: Britons are getting less ice cream during the current "heat wave" (By British standards), because they queued for it in the streets in the middle of last winter when the war-time ban on its manufacture was lifted.

"We have only 40 per cent of our pre-war sugar allocation for ice cream and because of the great public demand, the amount has to be spread over a whole year, instead of only over the normal warm weather months, as was the case before the war," official of a large ice cream firm explained today.

"Only about 10 per cent of the allocation is now available for the present ice cream rush. Yesterday, thousands had to be told that it was sold out."

"Before the war, in a heat wave such as this, we would sell about 5,000,000 portions in a day. Now, we can only sell about 2,000,000 portions in a week," Reuter.

Paris Peace Conference

Paris, Apr. 5: The peace conference, due to open here on May 1, may be postponed because of Soviet objections.

It was reliably learned that the French Foreign Office was shortly expecting a reply from the Kremlin to its enquiry, addressed to Britain and Russia, whether May 1 was to be the date for the opening of the conference.

The French Foreign Office was shortly expecting a reply from the Kremlin to its enquiry, addressed to Britain and Russia, whether May 1 was to be the date for the opening of the conference.

The Soviet reply, though not yet delivered in written form, was understood to express the view that the holding of the peace conference would be "still premature."

Washington and London, it was learned, have informed the French Government verbally that they see no reason for a postponement. Any postponement of the peace conference, it was considered, in authoritative quarters, would automatically involve postponement of the Five-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers now being planned.—Reuters.

British Fat Ration: Warning By Attlee

London, April 5: Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, warned the country today that he could not guarantee that a further cut in British fat ration would not be necessary, though the Government would do its very best to avoid a cut, he added.

Mr. Attlee was initiating the debate in the House of Commons on the world food situation.

Declaring that millions of people today are faced with a scarcity of food and some with absolute starvation, Mr. Attlee said: "We in this country are not faced with starvation. But necessarily a country such as ours, which depends to a greater extent than any other on imported food, has a very difficult position to face."

After reiterating the well-known factors contributing to the world shortage, Mr. Attlee stressed the fact that drought fell on the innocent for the general follies of mankind.—Reuters.

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GENERAL JOIN FOR CHUNCKING

Paris, April 5.

The Chief of the French General Staff for national defence, General Alphonse Juin, will leave by plane on April 11 for Chungking for conversations with Chinese officials. It was announced yesterday.

General Alphonse Juin, accompanied by three staff officers, will stop at Cairo, Karachi and Calcutta en route to China and on his return trip he will visit Indo-China.—Associated Press.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

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1946, between 10.00 a.m. and
Noon, and on the 8th April, 1946,
between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and
between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.
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Jap. Corporal Gives Evidence For Crown

(Continued from Page 2)

Four or five days later, witness continued, he was told by the three accused who conducted the trial that those executed were Communists. During interrogation, witness added, he saw the villagers beaten.

When the Court resumed in the afternoon Lt. H. J. Donald, R.N.V.R., was present and acted as Monitor. Lt. Donald had to correct the Japanese interpreter from time to time.

Cross-Examination

Cross-examined by the Defense, witness said that he saw between 50 and 60 persons attack the Kishi Unit.

Capt. Croft: Do you think any of the villagers was involved in the attack? — I don't know.

You said you saw some persons tied up on the beach. Do you know what they were tied up for? — I thought they were tied up because they were Communists.

Are you quite sure they were Communists? — I only heard they were.

Whom did you hear from? — From all the Japanese soldiers. Afterwards I myself thought so too.

Can you recall who among accused were not in the Headquarters on August 19? — Yes, I can. They were Jomori Ritschi and Ando Takashi.

The Attack

Do you think that some of the Communists were coming from the village? — I am not certain about that. But I think the Kishi Unit was attacked from three directions, namely from the mountain, from the mountain and from above the mountain.

During the attack did you see any person come from the village? — I saw one person from the village attack the Kishi Unit with a revolver.

Did the Japanese suffer any casualties that afternoon? — Yes, Sgt. Sato Yoshi was wounded.

Do you know if any accused were sick at that time? — Yes, W/O Yanagizawa Sadao was not feeling well.

Did you hear that some sort of trial took place on the bench? — I heard of it.

Never Interfered

Cross-examined by the Prosecution, witness said that villagers had never interfered with the Kishi Unit before the attack.

Prosecuting Officer: You said you saw one man from the village attack the Kishi Unit with a revolver. You thought he was a Communist. Was that proved or did you merely think he was a Communist? — I heard from my fellow soldiers. Every Japanese soldier said villains had something to do with Communists.

Now, you said the man was armed with a revolver. How do you know he was a villager? — I never said he was a villager. Then who was he? — I don't know.

Who do you think he was? — I think he was a Communist.

At this stage the Court was adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

GRENADE SEIZED

A man who claimed to be a demobbed Chinese soldier, Chan Kong, was sentenced to 77 days' imprisonment by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for the unlawful possession of a hand-grenade.

Inspector Drury told the Court that accused was arrested by Indian soldiers at the Diocesan Boys' School on Jan. 18. Since then, investigations had been made through the Chinese Army who stated that accused had no connection whatsoever with them. The grenade was ordered to be confiscated to the Arms Office.

Mr. On, unemployed, was sentenced to a month's hard labour by Mr. A. el Arculi at the Summary Military Court yesterday for attempting to steal from the person of Sub-Lieut. Stanley Stokes at the Queen's Theatre. Inspector H. Soll said that accused was apprehended when he put his hand into complainant's pocket.

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WIDOW TESTIFIES WITH TEARS IN HER EYES

(Continued from Page 2)

for a pass to bury his brother. Between the time of taking back the body of his brother and the burial he saw a bruise about three inches in diameter on the chest of the body. The certificate stated that his brother died of beri-beri.

Ho Lui-hau, wife of Shan Chi-kung, said that she resided at No. 503, Nathan Road. On June 15, 1944, Lai Kit, accused, came with party of five others and arrested her. On arriving at the door of her flat Lai Chuk-po, a friend, asked for the door to be opened. She opened the door but on seeing such a large crowd shut it again immediately. There was an iron grill in front of the door which was closed. She then assisted her husband to make good his escape. The crowd kept knocking at the door very violently. He did not say who they were. Her husband managed to leave and after a while she opened the door and admitted them in. She was struck by the man who asked her where her husband was. She told them he was not home. All took part in assaulting her.

Lau Chuk-po was in the party. He had been arrested and was forced to bring the party to the house. She was later taken to a house in Kimberley Road. Here she was given the water torture by two Japanese and a Formosan. At Kimberley Road she saw Lai Kit. He was arresting people. It was his house. He was bringing people from the street and keeping them there.

As the result of the water torture she lost consciousness.

Stayed On Roof

Shan Chi-chung, husband of the previous witness, said that on June 15, 1944, he was at home between 7 and 8 in the evening. He was in bed. He heard the voice of Lai Chuk-po calling him from the staircase.

He told her a noise and went to the verandah. The noise led him to believe that there were Japanese outside. He went to the roof and stayed there all night. During that time he heard cries and exhortations not to beat. These came from his wife, children and servant who were in the flat, and was directed at the party.

The next morning he tried to escape through the staircase of another house but was mistaken for a thief and caught.

In the commotion which followed "Fatty" Lau, a detective, came up and arrested him and took him back to his own flat. Later he was taken to No. 69, Kimberley Road. Here he saw a number of persons, two of whom were handcuffed. He stayed there till 7 p.m. that day and was then transferred to the Supreme Court. He stayed there for 12 days and was then sent to Stanley, where he stayed for 80 days. He was later released after signing an undertaking to assist the Japanese Empire. On April 1 at Stanley he identified Lai Kit.

She examined the body of her deceased husband. The body had injuries on the face, waist and sides. They were all black.

She identified Lai Kit as the man who had come to her house, spoke to her husband and who had asked her for 40,000 Yen as bail for her husband's release.

The hearing will be continued this morning at 10 a.m.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S FANTASTIC TALE

Sasebo, April 5.

The school teacher who had terrorized his little pupils with a fantastic story that an American soldier cold-bloodedly murdered ten Japanese boys by plunging his jeep back and forth across their helpless bodies stood before a thousand students today and said:

"I must apologise to all of you. The tale I told was untrue. It was an invention of my mind."

"I said a soldier of the occupation force was angered when a top spun by a Japanese child struck his jeep. I said that in his fury the soldier seized ten children—that he ran his jeep back and forth over their crushed bodies until they were dead. I tell you now, it was false."

No greater humiliation could have come to Yasuaki Matsumoto of the Waifu Primary School. The Americans had demanded a public apology. He had lost face with his pupils by being trapped with his lie.

Matsumoto explained he had conceived the story so the children would not run in front of jeeps and be injured. But he had done it in a way that brought

Bribe Of \$100,000

(Continued from Page 1)

law, William Chan, while walking in Nathan Road.

Young Foo-hau, aged 22, said that Si Sing-hor was her brother-in-law, who was arrested in June, 1944. She first met Lai Kit in February or March of 1944 by chance and met him on several other occasions.

After the arrest of her brother-in-law, Lai Kit came to her house and asked for clothing to take to hospital and receive good treatment and pay. He said he would tell them what little he knew but asked to be taken home to change his clothes.

Wong took him home and he had a hot bath, a shave, and meals for which Wong paid. He was then taken back to Kimberley Road before a Japanese named Hashimoto and asked for information. He said he did not know the name of No. 1 Spy but suggested a search of Un Long as he thought they were operating from there.

Burned With Cigarettes

Young Hing-hung said she was a widow. Her late husband, Sun Sing-hong, was employed in the Supreme Court as a clerk. He was 55 years of age. After the fall of Hong Kong her husband had no work. He had part in a small business but took no part in the management. She managed the business. He spent his time at home and listening to the radio.

In June, 1944 a friend of her sister visited her house. Her sister was out. She asked the man to come in. Her husband was at home. The man was Lai Kit, accused. There was a conversation between Lai Kit and her husband and the subject turned to wireless broadcasts. Her husband told her that he listened to broadcasts in English.

Not long after a man named Fatty Lau came to the house, and arrested her husband. She did not see her husband since.

After her husband's arrest Lai Kit came to her house and asked her for 40,000 Yen as bail for her husband's release. She did not have the money and could not give it to him.

Lai Kit came again on subsequent occasions and on one asked if witness had any clothing or if it was for her husband and that he had asked for bail to be arranged.

On December 7, 1944, I was brought before a Japanese Military Tribunal and sentenced to 10 years for having harboured Lai Kit. The sentence was reduced to seven and a half years.

Henry Lee at the same trial was sentenced to five years, reduced to three years and nine months. Lee looked half starved at the trial. About July 24, I was sick and taken to the prison hospital. Henry Lee was also a patient there. I helped feed him. He died there. I was released after the surrender of the Japanese.

Defence Questions

Mr. Kwan: Prior to your arrest in June, 1944, you were the informer for Moriyama?

Witness: Not in the real sense. I was arrested on May 10 and against my wishes released on parole and again arrested on June 16.

Mr. d'Almeida: They did not get any information from you?

Witness: No, Sir. May I add they gave me 100 yen and some rice just to please me so that I might be inclined to help them.

Mr. Kwan: During the time you made a daily report to

Moriyama? Absolutely wrong. During the time Moriyanma and other Japanese and detectives used to pester me and my wife for information, but they did not get any.

Mr. Kwan: As a result of your reports, William Chin, Henry Lee, Wong Pui, Gonzalez Sang, Alice Chin and others were arrested?

Witness: I only gave the name of William Chin. The only one of the others mentioned I know was Henry Lee, whom I only got to know in jail.

Overseas Club

Mr. Kwan: Have you ever heard of the Overseas Club?

Witness: No. Mr. Kwan: Did William Chan tell you he was a member of the Overseas Club?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Kwan: When you were arrested in June the reason for your arrest was that Moriyanma accused you of giving false reports about various persons?

Witness: I gave no reports at all.

Mr. Kwan: You mentioned in your evidence today that Accused told you "I have shot David Lo." I can shoot you also. But your smile fascinates me and I can spare you." You did not mention this in your evidence in the lower Court. Why is that so?

Witness: I am repeating his very words. At the lower court I was not given an opportunity to give any details. I had to reply to questions put to me.

At this point Mr. da Silva interposed to say that in committing the rough proof from which witness was questioned, was a very short one and did not detail his statement in full.

Vitafree

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(Continued from Page 5)
Mr. Kwan: You said in the Court below that William Chan was also tied up?

Friend Of Wong

Witness: That is correct.
Mr. Kwan: You remember on that particular occasion you gave information about William Chan. That was why he was brought there?

Witness: I told them that William Chan had given me news.

Witness: I do not know, Sir.
Mr. Kwan: Do you know that William Chan is a very good friend of George Wong, the Accused?

Witness: That is what I understand.

Mr. Kwan: At 60, Kimberley Road, you also mentioned a lady called Alice Chin?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kwan: Have you ever heard of the name?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kwan: And I put it to you that on or about June 25 the Accused asked you not to mention Alice Chin's name again and not to mention any member of the Overseas Club and that if you agreed he would do his best to help you?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kwan: Going back to 60 Kimberley Road. Accused told you, "Rumal, you have caused one of my friend's arrest. I will come back for you if you pollute your finger at her mentioning Alice Chin?"

Witness: I know nothing of this conversation.

Dr. Atenza

The next witness called was Dr. Vicente Nicolas Atenza, who said that he was a doctor by profession and a Filippino subject. He was residing at 17, Lock Road, 1st floor.

In June, 1944, witness said, he was residing at the same address. He had a radio receiving set in his house with a detachable short-wave gadget. Over the short-wave he heard the news of the opening of the second front and held a small party in his house to celebrate the news. Among those present was Wong Pui, also known as George Wong, an American-Chinese and a writer of books.

On June 20, 1944, witness said, at 10 a.m. Accused with two Japanese and Wong Pui came to his house. Accused asked him where his transmitter was. He denied having one.

Accused then asked Wong Pui if he was the Dr. Atenza who had given him the news of the second front and Wong Pui answered in the affirmative.

On his denying this, Dr. Atenza said, the two Japanese and accused took him to the bathroom where they gave him the water-torture. Accused held him down as he was shouting and screaming at the top of his voice. Under the torture he admitted giving the news. He was taken to a small Gendarmerie station near the Star Ferry wharf, Kowloon, and later to 67, Kimberley Road. When he was brought in he saw Enrique Lee, Wong Pui and Gonzalo Sang. They were all tied up.

Terrible Wound

The Japanese witness said, suspended him from a beam by his hands, with his feet just off the ground. Next morning, in the early hours, he regained consciousness to find himself lying on a cold and wet floor in the passage. On seeing him conscious again, the Japanese hung him up once more. He saw the others hanging also, among them Rampal Ghillot. Several hours later, they were all let down.

On June 23, witness said, he was taken to see Wong Pui in an adjoining room and was asked to treat him. He found Wong Pui to be suffering from an extensive septic wound covering the middle of his back from the shoulder blade down to the waist-line. He was in a state of intense toxæmia and was covered with pus. There was also a very offensive smell emanating from him which he remembered having sensed the previous day.

He was not permitted to talk with Wong Pui. He treated him with medicine that had been brought from his own house and continued treating him until July 1 when they were taken

CRISIS IN CHINA Communists May Not "Play" Strong Criticism Of Kuomintang

CHUNGKING, APRIL 5.
CHINA'S INTERNAL SITUATION REACHED A FRESH CRISIS LAST EVENING AS THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN WARNED THAT HIS PARTY WOULD ABSTAIN FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE REORGANISED GOVERNMENT IF THE EXISTING AGREEMENTS ARE BROKEN, AND HE WARNS FOREIGN NATIONS THAT ASSISTANCE TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT AT THIS TIME WOULD ONLY FACILITATE THE CONTINUANCE OF PARTY DICTATORSHIP.

GENERAL CHOU EN-LAI, NUMBER TWO COMMUNIST AND A MEMBER OF THE POWERFUL COMMITTEE OF THREE, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE SESSION WHICH LASTED FOR TWO HOURS THAT THE KUOMINTANG IS SEEKING TO "SHAKE THE FOUNDATIONS" OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE DECISIONS UPON WHICH THE SETTLEMENT OF CHINA'S CIVIL WAR IS BASED.

Chou En-lai said that his party would continue to cooperate in the unification of China and the reorganisation of its government to include minority parties, only if the government agreed to complete fulfillment of the political and military agreements already signed.

The Kuomintang government, said Chou, is seeking to keep Manchuria and the settlement of the problems in North-East China completely outside the Chinese people and Chinese Communists do not want such help.

Turning to political problems, Chou said that the Government is seeking to turn the North-East provinces into a huge garrison with a force of more than 500,000 veteran troops, and trying to keep the People's Consultative Conference draft for presentation to the National Assembly which is scheduled to meet in Nanking.

Local Government

Chou En-lai said "The Communists favour provincial self-government similar to state rights in the United States, but the Kuomintang is insisting on complete Central Government control."

Chou accused the Kuomintang with seeking to delay the arrival of the field teams in Manchuria until Nationalist forces are able to push the Communists out of the key cities.

He said that the flight of the committee of three to Mukden to make personal investigations of the situation has been delayed by the National Government member, War Minister Chen Cheng.

There is no indication now, Chou said, of how soon the "Big Three" including the American member, Lieut.-Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, representing General George Marshall, will fly to Mukden.—Associated Press.

Forces In Manchuria

Chou En-lai charged that the National Government forces during March had totalled 265,000 men in Manchuria, including seven armies totalling 16 divisions. These he identified as the 13th, 32nd, 34th, the new 5th, new 6th, new 1st, new 7th, and new 27th armies. He said the Government had eight additional armies which he identified as the 60th, 93rd, 58th, 52nd, 54th, 98th, and 5th and 3rd.

At Stanley Prison. At Stanley Prison, he was not called upon to continue this treatment. Wong Pui's cell was next to his and, three days after being taken to Stanley, he saw this cell to be empty. He never saw Wong Pui again.

Constant Torture

During the time he was kept at 67, Kimberley Road, and later at Stanley he was constantly tortured and beaten, witness said, and at Stanley he tried to commit suicide by cutting his vein with the sharp point of his tie-pin but failed in this attempt. The wound Wong Pui suffered from, he believed, could have been caused by the application of a hot iron or plate. Wong Pui had a high fever and it was improbable, without the aid of modern medicines and methods, that he could have recovered.

His condition at Stanley Prison became so bad, witness said, that he was sent to the French Hospital where he remained three months. After that he was permitted to return home but was kept under house-arrest by the Japanese. Accused participated once in torturing him, and that was the very first time in his own house.

Wife's Evidence

The next witness called was Kwong Kam-shui, who said that she was, during the war, residing at 16, Tung Choi Street. She was the wife of Wong Pui. Her husband was arrested by accused and two Japanese and Chinese as he was returning home on June 9, 1944.

On July 2, 1944, accused came to see her again in company with his wife and told her that if she could raise a sum of 50,000 yen and hand it over to his wife by the evening of July 6, her husband would be released on July 5.

At 8 p.m. on July 5, accused's wife came to her house once

more and she handed to her \$100,000 in Hong Kong currency, as it had been specified that George Wong wanted the money in Hong Kong notes. In order to raise the money, she had to sell jewellery and clothes as well as loan money from friends. Later, she was obliged to sell a house to repay this debt.

Witness, on mentioning the sale of her house, broke into loud sobs and was unable to give further evidence.

Enrique Lee's Arrest

The next witness called was Guadalupe Lee, of 9, Soares Avenue, Homontin, who gave evidence of the arrest of her brother, Enrique Lee, on June 20, 1944.

On Dec. 13, 1944, witness said, she received permission to visit her brother at Stanley. There was a Japanese present at the interview. Her brother's face and body appeared swollen and he had bruise marks on his wrists. On July 25, 1946, she was called to the Japanese Foreign Affairs Department at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building where she was informed that her brother was dead and asked if the family wanted the body for burial. Due to strained circumstances, she had to refuse.

The next witness was Maria Olmos Lee, mother of Enrique Lee, who gave similar evidence of her son's arrest.

Continual Torture

Gonzalo Sang, the next witness, gave evidence of his arrest together with Enrique Lee on June 20, 1944. Witness said that they were taken to 69, Kimberley Road, second floor, where they were tortured continually for several days.

George Wong, another witness, said that he was tortured and tormented him three times.

He was accused. Witness said,

Mme. Petain

Port Jérômeville, Ille d'Yeu

April 5.

Mme. Petain, wife of Marshal Philippe Petain, arrived this morning at Ille d'Yeu, the little island south of Saint-Nazaire, to join her husband. Marshal Petain was sentenced to spend the rest of his life on the island.

Mme. Petain was accompanied by her son.—Associated Press.

armies, ready to enter Manchuria.

The Communist spokesman said that the National Government had failed to notify the executive headquarters in charge of the cease fire enforcement of troop movements into Manchuria as required by the agreement.

Contrasting Communist activities, Chou En-lai declined that they have already demobilised 300,000 of their 900,000 regular troops and a part of their 300,000 local troops.

Turning to political problems, Chou asserted that the Kuomintang is seeking to introduce its own draft continuation in violation of the agreement to accept the Political Consultation Conference draft for presentation to the National Assembly which is scheduled to meet in Nanking.

Local Government

Chou En-lai said "The Communists favour provincial self-government similar to state rights in the United States, but the Kuomintang is insisting on complete Central Government control."

Clou accused the Kuomintang with seeking to delay the arrival of the field teams in Manchuria until Nationalist forces are able to push the Communists out of the key cities.

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